

A DEADLY FEUD

A Murder in Broad Daylight in the Bowery.

John Wachals, a German Agent for Sewing Machines, is Shot by Oscar Ette, a Photographer

Human Life for a Quarter About a Street Sign.

Ante-Mortem Statement of the Dying Man—Ette Still at Large—Where Were the Police?

A deadly encounter took place yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, at 214 Bowery, between two Germans, Oscar Ette, a photographer, and John Wachals, an agent for sewing machines. Oscar Ette was shot by John Wachals.

Ette, who is a tall, stalwart Prussian of about thirty-five years, was in partnership with Edward Toller. The rooms next to the photographic gallery were occupied by John Wachals and his wife. John Wachals, who was also a Prussian, was not so large a man as Ette. He was of a rather delicate build; had blonde hair, a black mustache, blue eyes and a fair complexion. Ette was dark, had black hair, which was usually tossed over his forehead, very dark eyes, bushy eyebrows, and a dark, glossy mustache.

They had been quarrelling for a long time. It is difficult to ascertain how the feud originated. Ette's friends give one version of the story and Wachals' friends give quite another. However it seems certain that the quarrel was in the habit of coming some late at night, or rather, at an early hour in the morning. He had no night-key and relied upon the Wachals family to let him in. They did not like to be disturbed in their sleep, and told Ette that he must not raise them any more in the dead of the night. Ette replied that whenever he had no night-key with him he would knock at the door and continue to knock until they would open it.

One night he came home, as usual, without his night-key and knocked at the door. No one came and he made the most terrific noise. It was of no avail, however, and he finally put his foot against the door to burst it open. At last, after Ette had been laboring for about half an hour, the door flew open with a tremendous crash that made the old house echo to the roof.

Next morning Ette and Wachals had some angry words. Wachals told Ette it was an outrage that he had burst open the door and kept them awake all night. Ette swore that he would come in whenever he pleased, and if no one would let him in he would burst the door open. This was the beginning of the trouble, but after this they were quarrelling constantly, until it became evident that one or the other would have to leave. Mrs. Wachals, after the quarrel had terminated in bloodshed yesterday, said that Ette abused her in the most brutal manner, and called her contemptuous names, and that she was obliged to leave the house in order to escape his abuse.

Yesterday noon, when Wachals came home, he told Ette that he had thrown his sign (Wachals' sign) down. Ette, who was in the room, was displaying pictures of sewing machines, and on the entrance to the building, and on an iron bar which Ette had fastened to the wall, he was displaying pictures of sewing machines, hung on the same bar. Ette did not claim that Wachals' sewing machine sign obstructed a display of photographs, but insisted that Wachals should not hang the sign on his (Ette's) bar. There had been endless quarrels about this sign for weeks and weeks, and when Wachals' sign was thrown down yesterday that Ette had pulled the sign down he became very angry. He went to see Ette, who was in the next room. Ette growled fiercely at his enemy.

"What do you want?" Ette asked in German, with a fierce, menacing gesture. "I want to see you," Ette had thrown my sign down," Wachals replied in a very angry voice. "Well, I won't let the sign remain there," Ette answered.

"Well, I have a right to have my sign there," Wachals exclaimed in a determined tone, "and I will see you to interfere with it. I will go down to put it up again, and I will go down to throw it down again. You understand me?" Ette muttered some angry words. He was His hands trembled, and he seemed scarcely able to control himself any longer. His face was lost in a deadly pallor, and he was shaking all over. He was thrown back, when Ette went down and flung the sign on the ground.

There was another angry scene. "You have no right to throw down my sign," Wachals said, and Ette answered him in an abusive manner. Wachals went to the door, and when he opened it, he saw Ette on the floor below, to ask his advice. When he came out he saw Ette on the floor. No one heard what they said, but Wachals again mentioned the sign. All at once Ette, who was trembling with passion, put his hand into his breast pocket, and drew a pistol.

"For God's sake, don't shoot," Wachals stammered, but there was a flash and down he came, with a bullet in his breast. Mrs. Wachals, who witnessed the scene, threw herself between them with a shriek; but Ette, his eyes almost starting out of his head and his hands to her, "Let me shoot you, too," she started back as he put the pistol at her head and he then disappeared.

Mrs. Wachals, who she threw herself over the body of her wounded husband, soon attracted an immense multitude. Wachals was carried up to his room, which he had left, but a few minutes later he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. He was a very passionate man, and that the wound would probably prove fatal.

Mrs. Wachals' sister, Mrs. Meyer, who lives at 214 Bowery, took Wachals' ante-mortem statement. Being asked by the coroner whether he had any hopes of recovery, she answered that she had none. He then made, in German, the following statement, which was broken by his means and convulsions.

"Between twelve and one o'clock to-day I came home. My wife told me that my business sign had been thrown down by Oscar Ette. I went in search of the sign, but it was not there. I saw my sign down. He said he would not allow the sign to remain there any longer. I went to put up the sign again, but he would not let me. He threw it down. I said to Ette, 'You have no right to throw my sign down.' Ette insisted that I should go to the door, and when I opened it, I saw Ette on the floor below, to ask his advice. When he came out he saw Ette on the floor. No one heard what they said, but Wachals again mentioned the sign. All at once Ette, who was trembling with passion, put his hand into his breast pocket, and drew a pistol.

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PROFFERING THE HAND

The Appeal of Apollo Hall to the Democracy for Harmony in the Coming Political Contest—Address of the General Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1873. In view of the assembling of the Democratic State Convention, the General Committee of Apollo Hall deem it to be their duty, in furtherance of the earnest desire of that organization, that there shall be a complete and thorough union of the democratic voters upon a general ticket in the city and county of New York at the ensuing election, to present to the consideration of democrats throughout the State the following facts:

The democratic vote in the city and county of New York may be fairly estimated for the year 1873 at 75,000. This vote is represented by two political associations, known as Apollo Hall and Tammany Hall, and the constituency of each organization is about equal. At the last election the contest between these organizations was distinctly and definitively made in the canvass for Mayor.

The official returns show that the Tammany candidate received 47,133 votes. In that contest Tammany Hall had an alliance with the liberal republicans and several other organizations, which brought to their aid 12,000 or 15,000 voters. On the same ticket Apollo Hall received 34,714 votes, and that with the disadvantage of not having a solitary inspector of election to protect their interest, nor facility of any description to secure a full authentication of its vote; yet, despite all disadvantages, Apollo Hall demonstrated that it fully and fairly represents one-half the democratic voters of New York.

It is the earnest desire of Apollo Hall to impart to the democracy of the city and county the full and complete truth as to the real state and national nominations, and its efforts as an organization were honestly and carefully directed to that end. At the same time Apollo Hall did not neglect to urge the election of the democratic State ticket with enthusiastic energy, and the official canvass was conducted with a strong personal following, received 3,322 more votes than Kernan.

The official returns of the 4,033 democratic voters abstained from voting the Presidential ticket. The vote of Francis Kernan in the city of New York for a term of four years, and for two years for the State, was 47,133. Now, if Apollo Hall was untrue to the democracy, and every follower of Tammany Hall and its alliance with the liberal republicans, and the 3,322 additional votes for Greeley and Kernan come from the city of New York, the success of the party throughout the State is dependent upon its receiving the large majorities of democratic votes, given to it in the past. It is especially important, in order to insure that success, to have a complete harmony, as herein suggested, should prevail in this contest.

It will be observed that in the city and county of New York, at the coming election, two justices of the Supreme Court, two justices of the Superior Court, and four judges of the County Court, and other local officers, together with five Senators and twenty-five Assemblymen, in the city and county of New York, are to be elected; and, should the republican party gain the victory at the ensuing election, the entire State would be controlled by the republican party for many years to come, as well as a probable majority in the legislative councils of the State would be republican. The continued success of that party, through the means of an assumed alliance, on the contrary, should the Convention meet in question in a spirit of justice and liberality, its actions will inspire the democracy of the State with confidence, and a democratic success certain beyond peradventure.

Apollo Hall has especially the right to demand such a union, as its efforts, illustrated by the publication of this committee, have been throughout to secure the union now sought for, on such a basis, as to be of benefit to the democracy. It is the earnest desire of Apollo Hall to impart to the democracy of the city and county the full and complete truth as to the real state and national nominations, and its efforts as an organization were honestly and carefully directed to that end. At the same time Apollo Hall did not neglect to urge the election of the democratic State ticket with enthusiastic energy, and the official canvass was conducted with a strong personal following, received 3,322 more votes than Kernan.

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THE NEWARK WREEDITES.

Effect of the First Financial Bombshell.

City Officials in Tight Places—How They Wristled and Wriggled Under the Journalist's Lash—A Desperate Attempt to Suppress the Press—The Herald in the Grand Jury Room.

The startling report of the Newark Citizens' Investigating Committee, published in yesterday's Herald in extenso, fairly aroused the honest people of the city beyond the Passaic and Hudson rivers, and their organs into the greatest disquietude, which they have not experienced since the late election. Outside of a small circle of journalists, officials and committeemen, nobody knew that anything was coming so soon from the committee, and not even half a dozen persons knew in advance what was really coming. On the people at large the report acted like a bombshell entirely unlooked for. The chief politician and state washer of the ring, which has all along insisted that every thing outside of Broadwell was as square as a dollar, and which, within a few days, as he sneeringly said that the committee ought to go to North Carolina to investigate some alleged frauds there; and, further, that the only criminal likely to be shown up was "the thief of time," yesterday had scarcely a word to say in regard to the report, and even went so far as to garble the report itself. "Speedy and thorough work," it said, "is what the people demand, and the committee will not consent that they should meet their expectations in this respect by giving up the work which they have undertaken. And now, when speedy work has been done, this organ has next to nothing to say pro or con."

THE PITH OF THE REPORT is that certain bonds, worth \$45,000, cannot be accounted for, and that the city funds generally have been "manipulated," as the committee say, in a manner not at all in accordance with good, square, honest official dealing. The positive refusal of the city officials, too, to keep their promise and give the committee opportunity to examine certain books, tells terribly against them in the public mind, and seems to justify the very strange remark of Colonel Dillon, of the committee, that the committee will be constrained to a *supplicatio justis*, which is equivalent to a *supplicatio justis*. There are good reasons for this. It is the beginning of starting developments regarding the "manipulations" of the ring with public funds and private property. The Committee on Tax Reform, which has been organized, and which is now in the hands of the committee, had promised to hunt them up. The committee has already been apprised of the fact that the Herald had the ring and its officials tried all the efforts to stifle the city. The committee has already been apprised of the fact that the Herald had the ring and its officials tried all the efforts to stifle the city.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Mutuals Again Defeated by the Bostonians.

The exhibition game between the Mutual and Boston base ball clubs on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon was but a poor affair, neither club playing up to its usual standard. Some excellent work was done by Gedney in left field, he capturing no fewer than seven fly balls, some of which were very good catches. The following is the score:

Table with columns: Player, Runs, Hits, Errors. Bostonians: 10 runs, 12 hits, 2 errors. Mutuals: 7 runs, 11 hits, 1 error.

THE BOSTONIANS were the victors in the game, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon. The Mutuals were defeated by a score of 10 to 7. The game was a poor affair, neither club playing up to its usual standard. Some excellent work was done by Gedney in left field, he capturing no fewer than seven fly balls, some of which were very good catches. The following is the score:

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